

GENERAL GROSVENOR'S PREDICTION.

(New York World.)

It is obviously too early to make an intelligent forecast of the result of the presidential election. So much depends upon the full tickets and the platforms of the two parties and upon the events that may happen between now and November that no prophecy can be anything more than a hope-faded guess. Nevertheless the electoral table given to the World by General Grosvenor, a close friend of the president and an experienced politician, is interesting. General Grosvenor claims for Mr. McKinley these states:

California	9	North Dakota	3
Connecticut	6	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	South Dakota	4
Massachusetts	15	Vermont	4
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
New Jersey	10	Wisconsin	12
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3
New York	36		
Total			260

He concedes to Mr. Bryan these:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nebraska	8
Colorado	4	Nevada	3
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Idaho	3	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9		
Missouri	17	Total	174

And he names as doubtful Delaware, with 3 electoral votes, and Kansas, with 10. As 224 votes are required to elect, General Grosvenor claims a sure majority of 58 for McKinley—leaving the two doubtful states out of the reckoning. Mr. McKinley's majority over Bryan in 1896 was 95. This Republican congressman is an astute politician. It would almost seem as though he reduced his claim to a minimum for the purpose of encouraging the friends of Mr. Bryan to "go the limit" of heedlessness at Kansas City in a burst of overconfidence. For in spite of General Grosvenor's moderation there is not an intelligent and candid man in either party who does not know that the Democratic chances of success—not too brilliant in any event, with general prosperity prevailing and a war still progressing to aid the party in power—will be greatly promoted by a moderate, modified, living platform. In politics as in war it is a sound maxim not to do that which your enemy most desires.

(Brockley, N. Y. Eagle, Sat. Dec.)

There is more in these statements than the desire to convert emptiness into substance. The Republican talkers bank on "prosperity," the gold standard, and on the obligations, attractions, and possibilities of expansion for their cause. The Democrats hope to minimize free silver, to magnify the feeling against trusts, and to beat the drums of alarm around militarism, imperialism, and the like. The Republicans are proceeding upon the theory that things are going well, and that well enough will be left alone. The election in our judgment will be hard and close. No man knows what percentage of Democrats will go back to the party or how many Republicans have been alienated by business, army legislation, swollen trusts, and the continuous tragedy of life and peace in the Philippines. No one can tell the rumors or sinister effect of prober feeling in foreign-born voters here; none can tell the strength of their desire, without cause, "to try a change." The formalities of the canvass on either side will be marked by staidness and confidence. The country is apparently to be treated to a repetition of 1896 in 1900—under different conditions. In that is small appeal either to interest or to imagination; but those who arrive the result from the surface only will do well not to miss the deeper causes that may be stirring beneath it.

(New York Times, Sat.)

The striking thing about this table, which is attributed to General Grosvenor, it will be observed, is that the 36 predicted McKinley votes in excess of the 224 necessary to a choice are precisely the number of New York's electoral votes. A dispend on small an electoral vote as Wyoming's with its three would make it absolutely necessary to hold New York (and going to Bryan. This is what is meant when New York is spoken of this year, as formerly, by the national leaders as the "pivotal state." With New York lost the slightest accident anywhere else would bring defeat to McKinley. With New York carried several states of small electoral vote could fall by the way side without giving the victory to Bryan. And it is why the national leaders think Roosevelt and every one else should bend their energies to the success of the national ticket in New York.

Don't your brother Tommy ever give you anything delicate?" "I don't like it. He is the one that says me some things and the usual."

The Health Problem.

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. It cures of scurvy, colds, rheumatism, catarrhs, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Good Vegetables Not Generally Known.

Some of the most desirable garden vegetables are neglected by most farmers and many village gardeners. Spinach should be planted either in the fall or the first thing in the spring, then it will come in when other greens are scarce. If this is once tried you will never be without it. Prepare a small bed in some sunny part of the garden as soon as the frost is out. Sow the seed and nature will do the rest.

Cauliflower is another neglected vegetable. It is almost as easily grown as cabbage. It requires about the same treatment and in many respects is even more desirable. The only difficulty is in growing good cauliflower to be of good seed, and if ordered from some reliable house there will be no trouble. Get Henderson's Snowball or Turpe's Early. Another vegetable not common and which requires no great skill is kohlrabi. This should be sown early in spring and summer use and then later in the summer sow for winter. It is given the same treatment as the turnip and possesses some of the characteristics of both the turnip and cabbage.

No garden is complete without a good supply of celery. Sow a few seeds in a hot bed or in boxes in the house, then in July transplant to rows in the garden. These should be about 18 inches apart, and the rows 4 or 5 ft apart. This can be set between rows of early peas or beans and the ground thus made to produce two crops in one season. As soon as the first crop is removed give thorough cultivation. For blanching, the soil may be

thrown up about the plants, or if you have a few old tiles these can be slipped over the bunches of celery and they will whiten nicely. The dwarf varieties, such as Boston Market and White Plume, are generally the earliest and best for amateurs.

A few plants of Brussels sprouts will be found quite an addition and as there are a kind of cabbage, the treatment is the same as for cabbage or cauliflowers. The plants grow from 24 to 48 inches and bear small heads, which are tender and crisp. They should be cooked or served about the same as cabbage. If your family is fond of soups, sow a short row of okra. The seed should be placed a few inches apart, then later thinned so that the plants will be 14 inches apart. This crop grows very easily and the long, tender seed pods will be found an excellent addition to any soup. The pods can also be gathered and dried and kept for winter use.

One of the very best and least known garden plants is easily or vegetable oyster. This is very hardy and is easily grown as perennials. Sow early in the spring in rows 12 or 14 in apart. When the crop is wanted for winter, take up late in the fall and spread in boxes and cover with soil. The roots will keep nicely until spring. They will probably shrivel somewhat, but when placed in water will regain their natural appearance. Properly cooked, some people prefer this to the genuine oyster. Probably the best varieties are Mammoth Sandwich Island and Bond's Mammoth. —American Agriculturist.

For two years Ira Kelley, of Mansfield, Pa., was in possession on account of kidney trouble. He consulted several physicians and spent considerable money for medicines without obtaining relief until he tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and now writes, "I desire to add my testimony that it may be the means of aiding others." —Moorman & Owen.



GENERAL ROBERTS AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Bloomington, the capital of the Orange Free State, has a population of about 2,700 and a number of handsome public buildings. It is the home of President M. T. Steyn, who with rare sense shouldered the quarrel of the Transvaal and made it his guard. The white population of the Free State is about 60,000, and there are about 140,000 blacks.

KENTUCKY'S PART

In Destroying And Rebuilding The Union

Engagements fought on Kentucky soil—1861—Hodgesville, Ivy Mountain, Rowlett, Russellville, (3), Jennie Creek, Fanning Creek, Columbus, Mill Spring, Pickett, Bowling Green, Columbus Paducah, Cave City, Tomkinsville, Munster, Lebanon, Cynthiana, Paris, Mt. Sterling, Danville, Richmond, Glasgow, Unionville, Florence, (2), Henderson, Augusta, Russellville, Bardonia, Perryville, Harrodsburg, Morgantown, Lexington, Williamsburg, Lancaster, Hopkinsville, Barrettsville, Nolin, Elizabethtown, Muldrough's, 1865—New Market, Columbus, Athens, Mt. Sterling (2), Danville (2), Somerset, Pickett, Ocello, How's Ford, Monticello, Woodburn, Glasgow (3), Barksville (3), Rocky Gap, Monticello (3), Tridette's Bridge, Mayville, Russellville (2), Columbia, Morgan's Field—Green River Bridge, Bardonia, Phelpsfield, Paducah (2), Lexington (2), Lancaster (2), Richmond, Paris (2), Hickman, Crab Orchard, Greenville, Columbia (2), Glasgow (4), Salsyville, Mt. Sterling (3), Columbia (2), 1864—Crescentburg, Barboursville, Columbus (3), Moscow, Paducah (3), Pound Gap (3), Mt. Ster-

ling (4), Lexington (3), Cynthiana (2), Lebanon, Big Spring, Bardonia (2), Mayfield (3), Canton, Owensboro (2), Uniontown, Henderson, Glasgow (5), Edinville, Harrodsburg (2), Hopkinsville (2), Elizabethtown, Somerset, 1863—Mt. Sterling (5), Big Spring, Danville (4), Glasgow (6), Lexington (4), Taylorville.

Ex-Confederates who became Governors of Kentucky—James B. McCreary, Lake Baskin, Simon Oliver Buckner.

Ex-Confederates who became United States Senators or Congressmen from Kentucky—J. H. Lewis, Ed. Crowland, Willie B. Machen, J. C. B. Blackburn, Henry Watterson, John W. Caldwell, John B. Williams, W. C. Breckenridge, Wm. Lindsay, Post Lofson, James B. McCreary, W. T. Ellis, W. J. Stone, A. M. Phillips, Phil Thompson, Jr., and many others.

Confederate Commanders in Kentucky—Louisville, Hopkinsville, Nicholasville, Frankfort, Georgetown, Paris, Lexington, Lawrenceburg, Owensboro, Munfordville.

Principal Confederate Cemeteries in Kentucky—Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Georgetown, Louisville Post.

Cycling has its ups and downs. After the coming, use Banner Salve if you're cut or bruised. It heals the hurt quickly. —Moorman & Owen.

STAVING OFF A BILL. THE GRAND PROMOTER EX-EMPLIFIES AS A FINE ART.

Major Crofoot Organizes a New Scheme of Gigantic Proportions and Generously Takes in His Printers on the Ground Floor.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. E. Lewis.)

"I was the printer with his bill for \$500 office cards, and he knocked on Major Crofoot's office door in that half-barted way adopted by creditors who feel that they must call and yet have no faith that the bill will be paid. "Come in, and good morning to you—good morning!" shouted the major as he sprang up and extended his hand and shook so heartily that the caller's hat was nearly jostled off his head. When the shaking had been concluded, he said: "I have been expecting you up here every day for a week, and if you



"SIMPLY TO NEXT EARLY." hadn't called today I should have sent a messenger to hunt you up. Did you remember to bring the bill?" "Yes, sir," replied the printer as he handed it over.

"Good! Let's see. It's for \$450, and I pronounce it correct—absolutely correct. There never was a more correct account rendered—never in this commercial world. And now you want a check for it of course? I must ask you to excuse me that this trifles has run so long, but when a man is dealing in millions he is apt to forget dollars."

"That is all right, major," replied the printer as a soft smile stole over his face, and he began wondering why he had ever called the promoter a dead beat. "Thanks for your confidence—your financial confidence. I like men to have confidence in me. Let me tell you, sir, that the man who puts his trust in Major Crofoot, grand promoter, gigantic originator and tremendous considerer, loses nothing by it. Here is a bill for \$450. It has run for weeks and months. Trusting of wearing out the stairs and pounding on my door, you have been content to let time slip along. You felt that your money was safe. You believed that I would pay on presentation. Ah, sir, but I love to witness such exhibitions of confidence—I love to do it! Let us shake hands again."

"I'm in a bit of a hurry this morning," remarked the printer as a doubt suddenly entered his mind and sent a chill up his back.

"No, you, of course you are—of course, and time is also limited, but do you know what I am going to do? Instead of debating about a bill for \$450, I am going to talk to you of thousands and hundreds of thousands and millions. My dear man, you have arrived at an opportune moment. It almost seems as if the hand of Providence was in it. Having displayed your confidence in the financial integrity of Major Crofoot and arrived at an opportune moment, what follows?"

"You say the bill for \$450," replied the printer.

"It follows, sir—it follows as naturally as the sun in the day, and it is a heap more cash in it—that I take you to on the ground floor. Behold those papers on my desk. I had just ceased to figure when you came in. I had finished the last line of my prospectus. Behold, sir—behold the organization of the 'Wide World' and the new publishing company with a capital of \$200,000,000."

"Major," I called—

"You called, sir—you called at an op-

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